

ADDENDA.

Melanchra mutans.

When studying the eggs of this moth I was struck by the dissimilarity of the eggs in some of the batches. This led me to examine the parent moths more closely, and, although they were almost similar to the type specimen, there were slight differences in the size, colouring, and clearness of the markings, and these, combined with the dissimilarities in the eggs, caused me to class the parent moths as two distinct varieties. I examined batches of eggs of eight specimens of variety A, and in all these both the parent moths and individual eggs of different batches were startlingly alike. Of variety B, I only had the good fortune to examine batches from three moths, and the dissimilarities of these and their eggs when compared with the others, and their similarity to one another, led me to class these as another variety.

Variety A.

This moth has a slightly greater wing-expansion than the type specimen. The colouring is brown and grey. The markings, although of the same form as in the type specimen, are much more distinct.

Variety B.

The colour of this moth is a rich reddish-brown. As in variety A, the wing-expansion is slightly greater than in the type specimen, but is not so great as in variety A. The markings are white with black margins, and are beautifully distinct.

ART. XIV.—*New Lepidoptera.*

By W. GEORGE HOWES, F.E.S., F.L.S.

[Read before the Otago Institute, 4th November, 1913.]

Leucania hartii n. sp.

♀; 32 mm.; one specimen. Face brown, faintly irrorated with grey. Head grey-brown. Palpi and antennae ochreous brown. Thorax brown, crests absent. Abdomen grey-brown, tufts rufous. Forewings covered with dull silvery (lead-coloured) scales, the rather indistinct lines being bright rufous. Two distinct marks on costa close to base, being portion of a broken indistinct line across wing. At $\frac{1}{3}$ there are two other distinct marks on costa, continuing as ill-defined lines across wing. Orbicular and claviform outlined in rufous. Orbicular elongate. A very distinct line crosses between reniform and orbicular, running straight across save for a slight outward bend at wing-centre. Reniform has an ochreous lunate mark in centre, margined by rufous on basal side, and also outwardly, but outwardly is not distinctly defined. Close to termen there are faint traces of a rufous line; a series of slight rufous dots along termen. Cilia light ochreous, with an ochreous line at base. Hindwings ochreous, slightly rufous towards termen. Cilia dull rufous, with an ochreous line at base.



Leucania hartii. (Natural size.)

A single specimen, taken by Mr. S. Hart at the Cape Egmont Light-house, 20th March, 1911. Unfortunately, although Mr. Hart has sent me quite a lot of valuable material from this locality, I have not been so fortunate as to secure another specimen of this species.

Ichneutica cana n. sp.

♂; 44 mm.; one specimen. Face grey. Palpi blackish at base. Head and thorax grey, frontal area lighter grey. Head and thorax densely clothed with long dark-grey hair. Thorax broad in proportion to length, with a slight posterior crest. Abdomen grey. Forewings grey, with pale-grey lines and occasional darker marks. A single light-grey line at base; a jagged grey line about $\frac{1}{5}$, strongly dentate near dorsum; outwardly suffused with dark grey. Orbicular faintly shown in light grey, and separated from reniform by a distinct dark-grey patch. Reniform faintly outlined in light grey. A jagged light-grey line at $\frac{3}{4}$, bending towards termen until centre of wing, then inwards before reaching dorsum. Terminal edge margined with light grey, edged basally



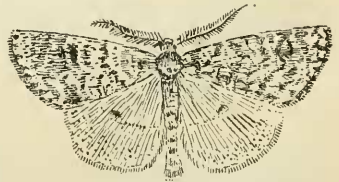
Ichneutica cana. (Natural size.)

with a dark suffusion, which forms a faintly defined line; slight grey marks along veins where they reach termen. Cilia short, light grey and dark grey alternate patches. Hindwings light grey with a faint ochreous tinge, a darker band across wing at $\frac{1}{2}$ and a slightly waved subterminal band. Terminal edge and cilia grey-white. Underside grey with a faint ochreous tinge and a well-defined irregular dark-grey line at about $\frac{2}{3}$ across both wings.

A single specimen of this fine moth netted in brilliant sunshine on the Hector Mountains, Wakatipu district, 20th November, 1911.

Pseudocoremia maculosa n. sp.

♂; 35 mm. Face fuscous. Head white with fuscous patch behind base of antennae; shafts of antennae fuscous at base, then mixed with white and fuscous to tips; pectinations fuscous. Thorax fuscous anteriorly, then silvery-white with two slight fuscous marks, then a dark-fuscous cross-line followed by another silvery-white area. Abdomen grey-white with a narrow patch of fuscous from apex of each segment, which are posteriorly grey-white. Wings silvery-white, faintly lined and stippled with ferruginous-fuscous, and where lines cross veins at centre of wing sharply marked with black. Basal patch silvery-white sharply edged by a dark-fuscous patch which is outwardly suffused. Indistinct lines at $\frac{1}{6}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$; well-defined lines at $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, black-marked where they cross the veins. Then follows a white area suffused at centre of wing. Subterminal line waved, suffused outwardly almost to apex, the lower part of the subterminal area stippled with ferruginous-fuscous. A terminal series of black lunules. Cilia (damaged) apparently grey and fuscous-white mixed. Reniform represented by a black streak. Hindwings grey-white faintly stippled with ferruginous-fuscous. Discal spot small and faintly marked. Two faint subterminal lines, termen dark-edged, cilia fuscous-grey.



Pseudocoremia maculosa.
(Natural size.)

A single male specimen netted at Queenstown, Wakatipu district, 20th November, 1910. Mr. M. Pasco has another specimen from the same locality.

Close to *Pseudocoremia leucelae* and *P. monacha*, but abundantly distinct.